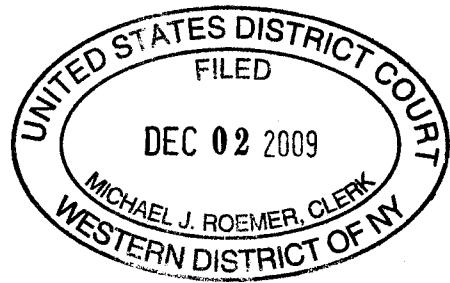


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-PS-O-

VENSEL HARDY,



Plaintiff,

-v-

**DECISION and ORDER**  
09-CV-0217S

SGT. CHRISTINA LOVERDE, et al.,

Defendants.

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Plaintiff has applied to the Court for appointment of counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). (Docket No. 11). There is no constitutional right to appointed counsel in civil cases. However, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e), the Court may appoint counsel to assist indigent litigants. See, e.g., *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Charles W. Sears Real Estate, Inc.*, 865 F.2d 22, 23 (2d Cir. 1988). Assignment of counsel in this matter is clearly within the judge's discretion. *In re Martin-Trigona*, 737 F.2d 1254 (2d Cir. 1984). The factors to be considered in deciding whether or not to assign counsel include the following:

1. Whether the indigent's claims seem likely to be of substance;
2. Whether the indigent is able to investigate the crucial facts concerning his claim;
3. Whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major proof presented to the fact finder;
4. Whether the legal issues involved are complex; and
5. Whether there are any special reasons why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination.

*Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d 390, 392 (2d Cir. 1997); see also *Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58 (2d Cir. 1986).

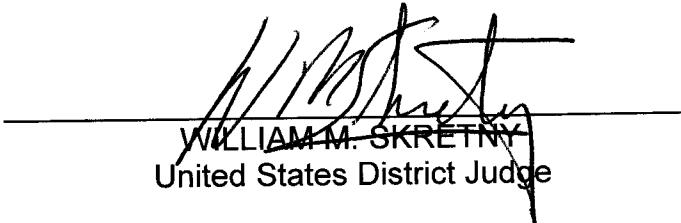
The Court must consider the issue of appointment carefully, of course, because "every assignment of a volunteer lawyer to an undeserving client deprives society of a volunteer lawyer available for a deserving cause." *Cooper v. A. Sargent Co.*, 877 F.2d 170, 172 (2d Cir. 1989). Therefore, the Court must first look to the "likelihood of merit" of the underlying dispute, *Hendricks*, 114 F.3d at 392; *Cooper*, 877 F.2d at 174, and "even though a claim may not be characterized as frivolous, counsel should not be appointed in a case where the merits of the . . . claim are thin and his chances of prevailing are therefore poor." *Carmona v. United States Bureau of Prisons*, 243 F.3d 629, 632 (2d Cir. 2001) (denying counsel on appeal where petitioner's appeal was not frivolous but nevertheless appeared to have little merit).

The Court has reviewed the facts presented herein in light of the factors required by law. Plaintiff alleges, *inter alia*, that he was dragged from his cell and appeared to have been assaulted on or about September 29, 2008. At this time, the Court does not find that the appointment of counsel is warranted under the standards articulated above. Claims of excessive force are routinely brought by prisoners acting *pro se* and, based on the limited record before the court at this time--*i.e.*, the complaint and answer of one defendant--the Court cannot say, at this time, that the claims are likely to be of substance nor do they appear to be complex or of the type warranting the appointment of counsel. Based on this review, plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel is denied without prejudice at this time. It is the plaintiff's responsibility to retain an attorney or press forward with this lawsuit *pro se*. 28 U.S.C. § 1654. Nevertheless, in order to assist plaintiff in pursuing this case *pro*

se, the Clerk of the Court is directed to send plaintiff the Court's booklet entitled Pro Se Litigation Guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

SO ORDERED.

Dated: 11/28, 2009  
Buffalo, New York

  
WILLIAM M. SKRETNY  
United States District Judge

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<sup>1</sup>Plaintiff should review the entire Guidelines, and then he should focus his attention on pages 14-19 regarding discovery, since his lawsuit is in the discovery stage at this time.